

THE CHINA MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIV. No. 4700. 號七廿月七年八十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1878.

日八廿月六年寅戊

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORON, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAKURAI DRAGON & Co., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSEN, 10, Rue Montparnasse, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINSEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Foochow, HEDGES & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 1,000,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—F. D. SARSON, Esq. Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq. E. K. BRILLIANT, Esq. ADAM LIND, Esq. H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq. H. ROFFUS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq. Hon. W. KESWICK.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai, EVAN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.

London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:— 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum. 6 " " 4 " " " " 12 " " 5 " " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Cheques, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, February 27, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, 2800,000. RESERVE FUND, 2150,000.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

Local Bills discounted, and interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H. M. Naval Store-keeper, to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 7th August, 1878, at 11 a.m., at H. M. Naval Yard,—

Sundry Condemned Naval and Victualling STORES, comprising:—

Old Wrought Iron, Hoses, Glass, Rags, Boots, Biscuit Dust, Chocolate, Peas, Tobacco.

FRANK, Duck, Berge, Shoes, Library Books, Implements, etc., etc.

And,

1 Iron Lathes.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7.

The Lot or Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Government Auctioneer.

Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

EX LATE ARRIVALS.

CHUBB'S CASH and DEED BOXES. RODGERS & SONS' Celebrated CUTLERY.

MATTEN BROS.' GENTS' DRESSING CASES.

WATERLOO'S & DE LA RUE'S STATIONERY.

BILLIARD CLOTHS, and BILLIARD CHALK.

BILLIARD CUE CEMENT and TIPS.

TABLE GLASSWARE and CROCKERY.

BRUSH-WARE of all Kinds.

ALBUMS.

NOVELS, SCHOOL BOOKS, PRESENTATION BOOKS, &c.

FINE KENT HOPS.

MALT.

CARBOLIC ACID.

CAUSTIC SODA.

CHLORIDE OF LIME.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED HOUSEHOLD STORES.

California SODA CRACKERS.

Family PIC FORK in kegs.

Family MESS BEEF in kegs.

Compressed CORNED BEEF.

Compressed OX TONGUES.

Compressed HAM.

BARCELONA and PEA NUTS, &c., &c., &c.

TEYSSONNEAU'S FRUITS, in BRANDY, NOYEAU, and JUICE.

French JAMS and JELLIES.

"O. K." BOURBON WHISKY (Bottled by L. A. & Co.).

BASS'S ALE, in pints and qts., bottled by Cameron and Saunders.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, in pints and qts., bottled by E. & J. Burke.

BARCLAY & PERKINS' PORTER, in Kilderkins and Hhds.

CLARET, in Cask.

&c., &c., &c.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & CO.

Hongkong, July 19, 1878.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS REFINERY MANUFACTURES

LOAF SUGAR, (in 5, 10, and 15 lbs. Loaves.)

CUT LOAF SUGAR.

CUBE SUGAR (Lyle's Patent).

CRYSTALLIZED SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 IIII*.

Fine WHITE SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 IIII*.

Medium WHITE SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 IIII*.

Fine YELLOW SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 IIII*.

COFFEE SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 IIII*.

GOLDEN SYRUP, SYRUP, and MOLASSES.

SPIRITS OF WINE and LAMP SPIRIT.

RUM, 45°, 50°, O. P., and Naval.

ANIMAL CHARCOAL and DUST.

AMMONIAC LIQUOR, from Bones.

BONE TAR (a preventive of white ants.)

ROUGH BONE TALLOW.

Packed in Quantities and Packages to suit Customers.

Particulars and Prices on application to THE MANAGER, CHINA SUGAR REFINING Co., LIMITED, East Point, Hongkong.

March 5, 1878.

FOR SALE.

TWO AMERICAN and One English Second-hand BILLIARD TABLES, with Balls, Cues, Lamps, &c., Complete.

Apply to D. NOWROJEE, Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, July 11, 1878.

FOR SALE.

COKE and TAR in Quantities to suit Purchasers, at CHEAP RATES.

Apply to GAS COMPANY, West Point.

Hongkong, June 10, 1878.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

I HAVE the honour to announce that MR. FAIRLOUGH, the Great Tragedian—whose successes in London, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and India, have been unparalleled—will SHORTLY VISIT HONGKONG en route for San Francisco.

DENCAN MACALLUM, Agent.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S RIDING WHIPS.

CARBOLIC ACID, the best disinfectant.

PORCELAIN ICE PITCHERS.

KEILLER'S DUNDEE MARMALADE.

FOSTER'S Bottled ALE and STOUT.

VEYRON'S CAFETERES.

CURCIER and ADER'S OLARETS.

BASS'S ALE and GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by Foster.

French JAMS.

Scotch OATMEAL.

FOSTER'S Bottled ALE and STOUT.

VEGETABLE, FLOWER and LAWN-GRASS SEED.

TEA TASTER'S CUPS, POTS, SCALES and TIME GLASSES.

FOSTER'S Bottled ALE and STOUT.

French SUMMER SHOES.

CHRISTY'S HATS.

BASS'S ALE and GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by Foster.

PEARS' TOILET SOAP.

English HAMS.

FOSTER'S Bottled ALE and STOUT.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY.

CHOICE PORT for Invalids.

FOSTER'S Bottled ALE and STOUT.

CURACAO MARSCHINO, and CHARTREUSE.

HENRI'S PERFUMERY.

BASS'S ALE, by Foster, highly recommended for purity, and the extreme Care used in Bottling.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, July 17, 1878.

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND of \$2.50 per SHARE, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held To-day, will be Payable at the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after the 1st Proximo.

Shareholders are requested to apply at the Secretary's Office for Warrants.

By Order of the Directors, LOUIS HAUSCHILD, Secretary.

Hongkong, July 24, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of the Undersigned have been temporarily REMOVED to the Premises in DUNDRELL STREET, formerly occupied by Messrs NORTON & Co.

LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, July 15, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of the Undersigned have been temporarily REMOVED to the Premises in DUNDRELL STREET, formerly occupied by Messrs NORTON & Co.

LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, July 15, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Twelfth Ordinary MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st Instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last, and of declaring Dividends.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 31st Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order, W. H. RAY, Secretary.

Hongkong, July 3, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Following is the SCALE of RATES for SILK, with Average, that will be charged by the above Company at this Port for the present Season.

To the Continent, by Mail Steamers, 1 %

United Kingdom, do, 1 %

do, by Holt's & Glen Stra., 1 %

do, by Castle Stra., 1 %

do, by other 1st-class Stra., 2 %

By Order, W. H. RAY, Secretary.

Hongkong, July 1, 1878.

DENTAL NOTICE.

D. R. ROGERS begs to intimate that he has RETURNED, and is now ready to receive Patients at No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.

Hongkong, July 4, 1878.

Intimations.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of August next, at THREE o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Reports of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1878.

By Order of the Court of Directors, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, July 26, 1878.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the REGISTERS of SHARES of the CORPORATION will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 3rd, to THURSDAY, the 15th August next (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, July 26, 1878.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the REGISTERS of SHARES of the CORPORATION will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 3rd, to THURSDAY, the 15th August next (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, July 26, 1878.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES of Interest allowed on Deposits. At 3 months' notice 3% per Annum. " 6 " " 4% " " " 12 " " 5% " " " D. A. J. CROMBIE, Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, July 1, 1878.

AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER, by appointment, to H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY, H. E. ADMIRAL ALFRED P. RYDER, and to H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

THE above has pleasure to inform the public of Hongkong that he has obtained the assistance of Mr. Griffith (for many years manager and principal operator to Mr. Saunders of Shanghai), and having carefully arranged the light of his New Studio and secured the newest and best appliances for obtaining the highest excellence in his work, he is now ready to produce all the Latest Novelties in Photographic Portraiture.—A large and varied Assortment of Views always ready. Superior Enlargements made at shortest notice.

STUDIO, QUEEN'S ROAD, Nearly opposite The Hongkong Hotel. Hongkong, July 9, 1878.

Shipping.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCOW.

The Steamship "NAMOA," Capt. WESTON, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 28th Instant, at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

MONTHLY LINE.

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE USUAL PORTS.)

The Australasian Steam Navigation Co.'s Chartered Steamship "CHARLTON," Jno. JOHNSON, Commander, will be despatched as above on the 3rd Proximo, at 8 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GEO. R. STEVENS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 18, 1878.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT.)

The Spanish Steamer "PARAGUAY," Gil, Master, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co.

Hongkong, July 20, 1878.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The Steamer "ARGENTINO," Apply to TURNER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 22, 1878.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR NAGASAKI, WLAIWOSTOOK AND NICOLAJEFSEK.

The Danish Steamer "NORDEN," Boysen, Master, shortly expected, will have quick despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to Wm. POSTAU & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 4, 1878.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY.

The A 1 British Barque "CHARLOTTE ANDREWS," Captain PLACE, will load here, and have a quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to ROZARIO & Co.

Hongkong, July 15, 1878.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 American Ship "JOSEPHUS," Rogers, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, July 22, 1878.

FOR LONDON.

The A 1 British Clipper Ship "SIR HARRY PARKES," S. CHAPMAN, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, June 12, 1878.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Schooner "CHARLES L. PEARSON," SWAIN, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, July 10, 1878.

FOR HONOLULU.

The A 1 French Bark "JEAN PIERRE," LEGRASSE, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, July

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES J. HIRST has been authorized to Sign our Firm per Procuration.
HESSE & Co.
Hongkong, July 23, 1878. au23

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM in our Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on the 31st December last.

RUSSELL & Co.
China, March 8, 1878. se8

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ARTHUR CHART in our Firm CEASED on the 31st December last.

J. INGLIS & Co.
Hongkong, June 13, 1878. de13

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the Chinese Mail, 華字日報 (Wah Tsai Yat Po), CEASED on the 1st August, 1877, but Debts prior to that Date will be received and paid by him.

CHUN AYIN.
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Undersigned has LEASED the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr. LEONG YOK CHUN, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new régime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM,
Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

TO LET.

A THREE-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, No. 113, Queen's Road East (Spring Gardens). Water laid on.

Apply to
D. NOWROOEE,
HONGKONG HOTEL.
Hongkong, July 26, 1878.

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE No. 6, Mosque Terrace.
THREE OFFICES, in Club Chambers, THE BUNGALOW, No. 24, Gage Street.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAIRA & Co.
Hongkong, July 12, 1878.

TO LET.

IN the Houses on MARINE LOT 65, formerly known as the Blue House, situate on Praya East.

HOUSE No. 2, Praya East. The basement, together with First Floor, or separate if desired, with possession on the 1st July.

HOUSE No. 3, Praya East. The whole House for in Flats, with possession on the 1st of August.

TO LET.

FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS, attached to Blue Houses at Wanchai, MARINE LOT 65.

For particulars, apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, June 21, 1878.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 9, Queen's Road Central, with Godown attached.
Houses No. 2, and 9, Seymour Terrace.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, January 4, 1878.

Volume Sixth of the "CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. 6.—Vol. VI.

—OF THE—

"CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—

Tabular View of the Official composing the Chinese Provincial Governments.

Imperial Confucianism.

Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ang-hsi.

Chinese Allegory.

The Concise Dictionary of Chinese.

The Korean Language.

21 The Kwei 子規 Rules for Sons and Younger Brothers.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries:—
In Memoriam.
Wong Yan and Shun Historical Persons.
Whirlwind at Canton.
Zoology.
Errata.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.
China Mail Office,
Hongkong, July 9, 1878.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Consignees of the undernoted Cargo are hereby informed that unless the same be taken delivery of within one month from this Date it will be sold to defray expenses.

A. R. 1/2, 2 Cases MUSKETS,
Ex "Oxfordshire,"
from London, 3rd March, 1876.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, June 29, 1878. jy29

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. PEIHO.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *Gange*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before To-day, the 22nd instant, at 10 a.m., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUEY,
Agent.
Hongkong, July 22, 1878.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

POINT DE GALLE,

ADEN, SUER, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;

ALSO,

BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON SATURDAY, the 3rd August, 1878, at Noon, the Company's S. S. *ANADYR*, Commandant MOREAU, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPORE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 8 p.m. on the 2nd August, 1878. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. DU POUEY,
Agent.
Hongkong, July 22, 1878. au3

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "*OCEANIC*" will be dispatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 6th August, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 6th August. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of cargo is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 27, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.
Hongkong, July 17, 1878. au8

FOR SALE.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I.

By Mr. A. M. with Introduction. Royal two pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITZEL, Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: Five DOLLARS, or Two DOLLARS and a Half per Part.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WATSON, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1878.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

SHEONG ON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Directors.

KWOK ACHONG, Merchant.

PANG YIK, Merchant.

HO SAM, of Hop Yik Chan, Merchant.

LOO YEN, of the Yee On Hong, Merchant.

LEE SING, of Lai Hing Firm, Merchant.

CHANG SING YONG, Merchant.

CHOW CHAN, Merchant.

Manager—HO AMEL.

POLICIES against FIRE granted on BUILDINGS and on GOODS stored therein at CURRENT RATES, subject to Discount of 20% on the Premium.

OFFICE, Nos. 8 and 9, Praya West.

Hongkong, August 23, 1877. au23

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL—Fully Paid-up.....Tls. 420,000

PERMANENT RESERVE....." 230,000

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND....." 104,000

Total Capital and accumulations this date.....Tls. 754,000

Directors:

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

M. P. EVANS, Esq., O. LUCAS, Esq., C. KREBS, Esq., Wm. MEYERINE, Esq.

Secretaries:

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai.

London Bankers:

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co.

Agencies in:

HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and the Principal Ports in the East.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates.

Subject to a charge of 12% for interest on Shareholders' Capital, ALL THE PROFITS OF THE UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 10, 1878. ocl

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association. Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1878.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
Hongkong, October 27, 1878.

INSURANCES.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—Two MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Insurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS at Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to Grant Policies against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the usual Rates, subject to an immediate Discount of 20 per cent.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premium for Life Insurance in China.

J. Y. VERNON SHAW.
Hongkong, June 1, 1878.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

Intimations.

W. BALL,
CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,
Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.

Hongkong, July 13, 1878.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for a half year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

A FIFTH RETURN OF CAPITAL at the Rate of TWO AND ONE-HALF CENTS per SHARE will be made to Shareholders of Record on 6th July. Payable at the Office of the Liquidators, on MONDAY, the 15th July.

Warrants will then be delivered by the Undersigned to Shareholders, or their lawful representatives, on presentation of Share Certificates for Endorsement.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 15th July, inclusive.

By Order,
RUSSELL & Co.,
Liquidators.

Shanghai, July 1, 1878. au10

Intimations.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

HENRY B. HYDE, President.
J. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President.
SAMUEL BORROW, Secretary.
A. A. HAYES, Jr., General Manager, for China and Japan.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE.

120, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Assets.....\$31,700,000
Surplus.....\$ 5,500,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong, China, for the above Company, are prepared to Accept Risks at greatly reduced rates and upon terms very favourable to the assured.

For full information and particulars, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 21, 1878.

IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS.

CONTRACT FOR THE SUPPLY OF LIGHT-HOUSE OIL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office till July 31st next, for the Supply of 5000 Gallons VEGETABLE OIL for use at the LIGHT-HOUSES in the Southern Division of China, for the Year 1879. Printed forms of Tender for each of the 3 following kinds of Oil can be had at this Office on application, viz:

1st TEA-NUT OIL.

2nd PEANUT OIL.

3rd RAPE-SEED OIL.

The Oil to be perfectly pure and un-mixed, of the best quality and color, and quite free from all impurities and sediment, and is to be delivered at the Customs Godowns at Amoy in the following quantities, viz:

1000 Gallons on or before 1st November next.

1500 " " " " 1st December

2500 " " " " 1st March, 1879.

The Oil as it is delivered will be measured at the Customs House, and 14 Imperial gallons will be taken to weigh 1 pint, and each Tender must be accompanied by a sample in a clear glass bottle of not less quantity than half a pint.

No Tender

Intimations.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars they should invariably be destroyed when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
FURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

PELLATT & Co.,
FALCON GLASS WORKS, LONDON.

Respectfully inform their Friends and the Public that they have removed to their

NEW SHOW ROOMS & OFFICES,
17, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS, where may be seen samples of

TABLE GLASS, for household use, Regent's Messes, Hotels, Confectioners, Ship's Cabins, &c.; also

CHANDLERS, for Gas, Kerosene or Candles.

CHINA AND STONE WARE, for Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert and Tea Service.

CHEMICAL GLASS WARE, Steam Goggles, &c.

ELECTROPLATE, LINEN, CLOCKS, LAMPS, and all MEBS and HOTEL requisites.

All orders must be accompanied by a remittance or London reference, and addressed to the Office.

17, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON.

PELLATT & Co., Glass Manufacturers.



THE GREATEST
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Long experience has proved these famous remedies to be most effective in curing all the dangerous maladies or the slightest complaints which are more particularly incidental to the life of a minor, or to those living in the East.

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system against those evils which so often beset the human race, viz.—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is the most effective remedy for old sores, wounds, ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases. In fact, when used according to the printed directions, it never fails to cure ails, deep and superficial ailments.

These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the civilized world, with directions for use in almost every language.

They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Holloway, 519, Oxford Street, London.

* Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

B. 20ap78 1w 1f

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876."

OAKLEY'S

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PAINTING OF

LEATHER, RUBBER, INDIA RUBBER, AND BUFF

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LEATHER, RUBBER, INDIA RUBBER, AND BUFF

Intimations.

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,
Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE

(Ex Army Med. Staff)
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue; which he regretted had been sworn to. In the Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Remedial uses and action.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful.—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Sole Manufacturer—

J. T. DAVENPORT,

88, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d.

Sjue78 1w 2st 1d78

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. Atkinson's

ESS, YLANG YLANG—FRANGIPANNE

—and SARCANTHUS; OLD BROWN

WINDSOR SOAP; VIOLET POW-

DER; FLORIDA WATER.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA

CORNOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.

Sold by all first-class dealers throughout

the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,

24, Old Bond-street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK

—A White Rose on a Golden Lyre,

printed in seven colours.

25may78 2

PRICE \$6.

THE TREATY PORTS

OF

China and Japan,

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF

THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH PE-

AKING, YEU, HONGKONG AND MACAO.

FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE ME-

CUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS,

AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

8vo. pp. 618. With 23 MAPS and PLANS

by

WM. F. MAYERS, N. B. DENNIS, and

CHAS. KING.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B.

DENNIS, F.R.S.

LONDON: N. TAVENER & Co.

HONGKONG: China Mail Office.

Price, \$6, leather half bound.

The scope of this work includes detailed

descriptions of important Bays and Mon-

uments, notes on the Climate and general

topography, fauna, flora, geology and

metereology of each Port and its

neighbourhood, with HISTORICAL NOTICES

and minute details respecting the rise and

progress and social characteristics of the

several foreign settlements. To these particu-

lars are added summaries and statistics of

the Trade of each open Port, compiled from

official returns, together with statements

respecting Customs, Currency, and Ex-

changes; Lines of Steam Communication,

Distances, and rates of Passage Money,

Limbs, and recommendations to travellers,

giving full particulars of OUTFIT and mode

of proceeding to the less frequented settle-

ments are also included, combined with

notes on DOMESTIC MARKETS and mode

of living.

In addition to furnishing similar particu-

lars, the section devoted to Hongkong

contains all historical notes forming a

chronological index of the chief events

which occupied public attention between

1841 and 1860, including POLITICAL EVENTS,

Changes in the GOVERNMENT, the

passing of important ORDINANCES, the

ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of EMINENT

RESIDENTS, a record of the most notable

DISASTERS, ROBBERIES, MURDERS, TRAVEL,

FIRES and unusual LOCAL AFFAIRS, and

PRESENTATIONS, &c., &c.

The appendix contains full tables of the

various steam companies' lines. It also

includes a CATALOGUE of over 400 works

published in the English language upon

China and Japan, while a copious INDEX

at the end of the work affords a ready

mode of reference to the reader.

Intimations.

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY
OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN,
HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD
APPROPRIATE FOR DELICATE
CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES,
CHILDREN AND INFANTS,
AND FOR REGULAR USE
IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S
FLUID
MAGNESIA

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists

London,

N.R. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong.

30mr78 1w 52t 30mr79

In consequence of spurious imitations of

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins

have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,

thus,

Lea & Perrins

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London,

&c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

30mr78 1w 52t 30mr79

BEAR'S

SMOKING MIXTURE

& BIRDSEYE

TOBACCO.

The proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call

the attention of the public to the varieties named below, manufac-

tured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and

Orinoco Tobacco.

CAUTION.—The public should be aware and see that

it is never sold except in packets and tins, bearing a

fac-simile of the Proprietor's signature upon them.

TRADE MARK.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.

Birdseye

Cut Cavendish.

Returns Tobacco.

York River Tobacco.

Carolina Rose.

Havana Tobacco.

Persian

Latakia Tobacco.

Orinoco

Imperial

Smoking Mixture.

CIGARETTES. BRAND—"STAR OF THE EAST."

Manufactory—Great Suffolk Street, Southwark, London.

THOMAS BEAR, Proprietor.

30mr78 1w 52t 30mr79

FREDERIC ALGAR,

COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMIS-

SION AGENT,

11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,

LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with News-

papers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses,

Papers, Correspondents, Letters; and any

European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office

are regularly filed for the inspection of

Advertisers and the Public.

30mr78 1w 52t 30mr79

THE BEST INVESTMENT OF THE DAY

for a Small Outlay,

And where there is no previous knowledge

of the business required, is a Lemonade

Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Machine, in

the public taste is so much on the increase

for Aerated Drinks. The book of 90 pages

of illustrations and information, forwarded

free.

BARNETT, SON & FOSTER,

Engineers.

23c, Forster Street, Horton,

London, England.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR,

A pleasant tonic and refreshing adjunct

to the Toilet and Bath, a reviving scent

and a powerful disinfectant. For warm

climates it is invaluable.

RIMMEL'S CLEANSING LAYEN-

DER WATER.

RIMMEL'S TREBLE DISTILLED

EAU DE COLOGNE.

RIMMEL'S MUCH IMPROVED FLO-

RIDA WATER.

RIMMEL'S JOCKEY CLUB, and other

fragrant perfumes.

RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE and GLY-

CERINE gives the hair a beautiful gloss

without greasing it, nourishes the roots,

and imparts an agreeable coolness to the

head.

RIMMEL'S PURE WHITE Glycer-

INE SOAP, BROWN WINDSOR,

HONEY, ALMOND, LETTUCE, COAL-

TAR, and other SOAPS in bars or cakes.

Intimations.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ANNIE LOWRY, British barque, Captain B. Gales.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.
KATH TATHAM, British barque, Captain Pethkethly.—Birley & Co.
OCEAN RACER, British 3-m. schooner, Captain Simpson.—Order.
JANE PIERRE, French bark, Captain Legasse.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.
ATHENS, British barque, Captain Alex. Findlay.—Captain.
MARY BLAIR, British barque, Captain James Riddle.—O. & O. S. S. Co.
LOTTIE MOORE, American barque, Capt. C. S. Hudson.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
FONTENAY, British ship, Capt. G. B. Taylor.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.
KROENHAVN, Danish steamer, Capt. L. C. Grove.—Siemssen & Co.
RAJANATHANUAR, British str., Capt. G. T. Hopkins.—Yuen Fat Hong.

To-day's Advertisements.

TENDERS Required for Steamer "ARGENTINO" for TOWING to and from Dry Docks DUCKING, SURFING and PAINTING; one, two or three Coats as required.

Tenders to be sent to the Office of the Undersigned before MONDAY, at Noon.

TURNER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 27, 1878. 1229

FOR MANILA.

The Steamship "ESMERALDA," Captain CHILLEN, Master, shortly will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 27, 1878.

FOR PORTLAND.

(If sufficient inducement offers.) The 41 American Bark "PHILIP FITZPATRICK," Captain PHELAN, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 27, 1878. 603

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "TANAI," Captain Commandant LA MACELLE, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the French Mail.

H. DU POUY, Agent.

Hongkong, July 27, 1878.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "DJEMAH," Captain Commandant MONOR, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

H. DU POUY, Agent.

Hongkong, July 27, 1878.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUY, Agent.

TH 1644, Mr. L. Thevenin, from 1 case Ind., from Marseilles.

B No. 41921 Order, 15 Cases from Wine, from Marseilles.

Hongkong, July 27, 1878.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 26, S. Vaughan, British ship, 940, Harding Porter, Cardiff March 20, Coal.—Order.

July 27, Douglas, British steamer, 864, G. D. Pitman, Foochow July 24, Amoy 25, and Swatow 26, General.—DOWD & LARSEN & Co.

July 27, Marques de la Victoria, Spanish transport, from Canton.

July 27, Yotung, British steamer, 286, Gough, Swatow July 26, General.—Kwok Ahnong.

DEPARTURES.

July 27, M. M. S. Mooren, for Hoihow, 27, Benledi, for Foochow.

27, Stentor, for London, &c.

27, Zambert, for Europe, &c.

OUTFARED.

Princess Sophia, for Bangkok.

Namora, for Coast Ports.

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and 1 Distressed Seaman; for Venice, Messrs. J. Burke, and O. Hole; for Galle, Mr. E. W. Dant.—From Hongkong: for Southampton, Mrs. J. H. Holmes; for Venice, Mr. G. Murrice; for Calcutta, Mr. H. Horbert; for Singapore, Lanes Corpi-Govindasamy, and 2 Chinese prisoners. For Stentor, for London, Mrs. A. J. Hudson and child; for Straits, 100 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British ship S. Vaughan reports: Fine weather and light winds from Banda Straits.

The British steamer Yotung reports: Light S.W. winds and fine weather throughout the passage.

The British steamer Douglas reports: Left Foochow on Wednesday the 24th inst., Amoy 25th, and Swatow 26th. Had moderate South-westerly winds and fine weather throughout. Passed S. S. Yesso off Min Koo, and S. S. Tayan off the North; in Foochow, S. S. Sea Gull, Europe, and Prinz Friedrich Carl, in Amoy; U. M. S. Swinger, and U. S. S. Albatross, in Swatow; S. S. Cheong Hock Kien, Olympia, Kwangtung, Maharajah, Yotung, Foochow, and H. M. S. Gray, &c.

CARGO.

Per S. S. China, sailed 20th July, 1878.—For Yokohama, 2,417 bags Sugar, 779 pkgs. Bala Goods, 240 pkgs. Nalrod Iron, 214 pkgs. Rattan, 125 pkgs. Patchwork, and 478 pkgs. Merchandise; for San Francisco, 8,251 bags Rice, 140 bags Sugar, 300 bags Coffee, 12 bags Pepper, 358 pkgs. Gunnies, 20 pkgs. Nutmegs, 18 pkgs. Cinamon, 10 pkgs. Mace, 7 pkgs. Silk Piece Goods, 18 pkgs. Opium, 2,648 pkgs. Tea (129,084 lbs.), and 817 pkgs. Merchandise; for San Jose de Guatemala, 3 pkgs. Silk Piece Goods; for Panama, 2 pkgs. Silks, 20 pkgs. Tea (1,100 lbs.), and 60 pkgs. Merchandise; for Oallao, 46 pkgs. Silks, 18 pkgs. Tea (1,686 lbs.), and 45 pkgs. Merchandise; for New York, 2 pkgs. Silks, 100 bales silk, and 687 pkgs. Tea (37,508 lbs.); for Montreal, 250 pkgs. Tea (12,000 lbs.); for Boston, 7 pkgs. Chinaware.

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columns) to "take" her away. This person, though belonging to an excellent family at the Hague, is of an "original" character, and has been obliged to leave both Java and Sumatra on account of his propensities. He watched his opportunity when the Dutch officials were absent and deliberately took possession of the steamer and carrying her up the river delivered her over to the Siamese employer. Brought before the Acting Netherlands Consul, by some hard swearing and bullying, he managed to break through the meshes of the law, and go unwhipped of justice. The steamer was however recovered, and restored to the custody of the Dock Co.

The summer rains have set in and the weather is delightfully cool and pleasant; rice freights are very dull. Loading for Hongkong Madagascare & Kajant.

Police Intelligence.

(Before C. V. Cragh, Esq.)
July 27, 1878.

DRUNKENNESS.

Thomas Farrall, fireman unemployed, was fined 20 cents for the above offence.

A STUBBORN PAIR ONE.

Chan Apak, a barber, was charged with having violently assaulted a woman named Tong Samui, an inmate of a licensed brothel at East Street. It appears that the defendant was very fond of the woman and wanted her to go with him to Singapore. This she refused to do, and the defendant threatened to turn her out of the brothel by force. At 8 p.m. last night he went to the brothel, accompanied by about 8 or 9 others, and wanted to turn the woman out. He beat and kicked her in a shameful manner. She cried out, "Save life," and ran out of the house, pursued by the defendant and his satellites. The defendant was stopped by Police Constable 37 (Richard Brown), and taken to the Station. His face was then covered with blood. Fined 50 or 14 days' hard labour, and to find security for his good behaviour for 6 months, in two sureties of \$10 each.

AN EPIGRAME.

Ma Aohoi, a boatman, was charged with stealing a tin of cocoa, valued at 60 cents, the property of Messrs Lammett, Atkinson & Co., from their store. Mr F. R. Rogers, sworn, stated, that the defendant was employed as a boatman by the firm, and that part of his duty was to sweep the store. At about 6 p.m. yesterday, a case containing 12 tins of cocoa was opened. There were no similar tins in the store. At 7.30 a.m. to-day, one of the tins was missing, and suspicion fell upon the defendant, who was therefore watched and caught leaving the store with the missing tin of cocoa concealed under a plate. Defendant said he thought the cocoa was damaged, and he wanted to ascertain the quality, and try whether it was good or not. Three months' hard labour.

FACTIOUS FIGHT.

Lum Wing Tawn, coolie, and Shui Apai and Shui Apun, hawkers, were charged with assaulting one Teo Aohut, a trader, residing at No. 7, Hillier Street. It appears that the 3rd defendant and complainant's son had been fined \$2 each at the Police Court yesterday for fighting on board the steamer *Pekin*. The 2nd defendant went to the complainant's son and said, "Oh, I don't care for \$2 only fined, I'll get some more men and fight with you again." The complainant's son at once went to the Central Station and reported to the Police the threats the 2nd defendant had made use of, and whilst he was absent, the three defendants, with a number of other men, attacked complainants with stones and bamboo, breaking doors and windows and so seriously injuring the complainant that he had to be conveyed to Hospital. A faction fight ensued, and it was quelled with some difficulty. Mr Cragh remanded the case until the 3rd proximo, to ascertain the extent of the complainant's injuries.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WHAT ARE WE COMING TO?
To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

July 27th, 1878.

SIR,—The Press tells us that the jail will soon require an outpost at "Stone Cutter's Island" as it is becoming overcrowded. Judging from the reports of the Colonial Surgeon many criminals are more comfortable, better fed and cared for when in custody than when free. A "Merchant Captain" writes concerning Chinese on the Praya at night without lights, &c. Mr Humphreys cannot obtain clothes for the legitimate fare. Charles Bond is fined 25 cents or one day's imprisonment for soliciting his servants; not long ago a punkah coolie who was scolded and smashed a chandelier by pulling the punkah violently was justified by the law.

I often could my servants. Am I to suppose this, to me, new regime is "skinning the surface" only, and that if we venture to scold continually we may find something coming on the employer—perhaps not quite so severe as the RATTAN!

China.

COBEA.

The *Ozaka Nippo* (native Japanese newspaper) describes the present position of affairs in Fuzan, Corea, as follows:—The Japanese settlement contains over 100,000 souls, and is divided into three wards and seven streets. There are present over 70 houses and the population is over 400. In the centre of the settlement there is a small hill covered with pine trees called Bintoan. The West side of this hill is called Suikwan and the East side of it Tokwan. In the front part of the port there is a small hill named Kibisan, where Kato Kiyomasa is worshipped, and near the beach is an island where horses are fed. This island is strongly fortified by nature. The Consulate will be built in European style. There are six policemen. The streets and drains are kept clean at the people's own expense, under the supervision of the authorities and hospital. Cleaned Korean rice is worth 23 Korean copper coins (per what quantity). The tin are the same as Japanese. No rain has fallen since beginning of what ought to be the rainy season. The Coreans are advancing in civilisation as their trade increases, and it is three times as large as it was last year. The branch offices of Okurugumi, Sumitomo, and the firms of Kiodoshi, Kikagumi, Iwashima Shokai and others thriving, and the branch office of the 1st National Bank gives financial accommodation. On the 15th the mother of the King, at age

Queen, died and the people are in mourning—they want white clothes. The East Hongkong proposes to build a temple, for which it has obtained 700 tsubo; its delegates are in communication with Corean priests and others and some are learning to speak the Corean language. Merchant vessels are increasing, but a Mitsu-bishi steamer runs only once a month between Japan and Corea. Japanese houses are increasing.

FOOCHOW.

(Herald, July 18th.)

Tea.—The market has been less active during the week, and prices have, on the whole, ruled in favor of buyers. Congou:—Nearly 21,000 chests of common to flowery kinds have changed hands, at rates showing a decline of from Tls. 0 1/2 to Tls. 1 per picul as compared with settlements reported at the commencement of the current month. The better grades of second crop Pan Yung, Pak Lum, and Spumee have found purchasers at slightly lower prices. In Souchong, a small amount of business has been transacted, at about late quotations. An extensive business in Flowery Pekoe is reported, at from Tls. 24 to 60 per picul (short).

Settlements of Congou from 11th to 17th July.—20,793 chests at Tls. 5 to 26 per picul, (short). Souchong 939 chests at Tls. 14 to 65 per picul, (short). Oolong 299 chests at Tls. 15 per picul, (short). Pekoe 1,068 chests at Tls. 24 to 60 per picul, (short). Scented Tea 2,283 boxes at Tls. 24 to 38 per picul, (short).

Total arrivals of Congou 501,898 chests. Settlements 472,499 chests. Stock, 28,312 chests.

Total arrivals of Souchong 34,428 chests. Settlements 21,378 chests. Stock, 13,049 chests.

Total arrivals of Oolong 24,038 chests. Settlements 7,624 chests. Stock, 16,414 chests.

Total arrivals of Flowery Pekoe 8,800 chests. Settlements 5,615 chests. Stock, 285 chests.

Total arrivals of Scented Tea 55,000 boxes. Settlements 50,660 boxes. Stock, 4,140 boxes.

Feng Shui has, we hear, once more furnished the city gentry, and obstructive generally, with a very pretty pretext for an anti-foreign demonstration in the neighbourhood of Wu-shih-shan. The English Church Mission has, as many of our readers are aware, for some time past held property on the hill of the Wu-shih-shan, or Black Rock Hill. On this property, which is within a few hundred yards of the British Consul's residence, the erection of a building has been lately commenced by the Missionaries, and to the further progress of this structure, if not to the entire Missionary establishment, the enlightened gentry of that neighbourhood strongly object. Objections, they have proceeded to threaten violent measures if the building is not stopped, and a guard of soldiers has, we learn, become necessary to protect the Mission property. We do not venture to assert that these intelligent pagans should be denied the gratification of indulging in a protest against the presence of Christian missions within their walls. Better informed people in the West are not averse to an occasional outbreak of religious bigotry, and many pious Christians have contracted an ugly and illogical habit of forcing their peculiar views as regards matters of conscience on more liberal-minded thinkers. But this miserable squabble is not an affair of rival "doxies" so much as a question of treaty right; and we should therefore rejoice if the native authorities could be convinced—irrespective of supposed geomantic influences—of the inutility of endeavouring to upset by popular clamour the just claims of foreign property-holders. That the mandarins have it in their power to overcome this senseless doctrine of the *Feng Shui*, when it suits them to do so, is evidenced in the maintenance of the Mamoi Telegraph Line (for military purposes!) That they permit these understand and frequent attempts to undermine foreign title to property, either at Wu-shih-shan or elsewhere within the limits fixed by treaty, is certainly very far from creditable to the native administration.

The American Schooner *Spartan* arrived from the Haitian Straits, a few days ago, with a quantity of salvage from the wreck of the S. S. *Sedan*, which vessel was lost in the year 1876. After having completed discharge of the salvaged cargo, the *Spartan* will, we understand, return to the wreck and rescue operations. We understand that the Chinese Corvette *Yang Wo* is about to undergo a thorough repair on the patent slip at Mamoi Arsenal. It is very doubtful if the ship, which is weak and worn, will be able to bear the weight of this large vessel, but we are informed that the wisest course in charge of that establishment mean to try. The condition of the river between the Settlement and Pagoda Anchorage is such as to excite alarm. Last year's floods were a source of loss and inconvenience to foreign and native residents alike, but at the present moment there is much less than the average depth of water in the main branch at low tide, while at Pagoda Anchorage (above Pagoda Island) a large sand bank is forming, which threatens, in course of time, we are informed, to become a serious obstruction. The dredging operations at the head of Nantai are said to have mainly contributed to this result—by diverting a considerable volume of water to the western branch.

We hear of a very daring case of robbery from the person of a foreigner. "Evening ago, a foreign visitor to the Settlement, while on his way to the Foochow Hotel, accosted in the main water-side thoroughfare, near Messrs. Hodge & Co's, by a Cantonese man, who addressed him rather familiarly in English. The foreigner did not heed him, and in fact, was about to rid himself of the intruder when he suddenly found a handkerchief (over which some gold had been poured) thrust into his nostrils; he became insensible almost immediately, and while in this helpless condition, was robbed of his gold watch and chain, a diamond ring and breast-pin, and about \$40 in cash. The unfortunate gentleman remained on the ground in a senseless state until nearly day-break, when he was discovered by one of the neighbouring native shopkeepers, who kindly assisted him home. The native police have, we hear, obtained a clue to the ruffian's whereabouts, and they also hope to be able to recover the property.

The *Lee Machines* seems doomed to misfortune. Again, during the hottest of hot days, there has been no ice. Oh for the happy medium! Last year, too much water, the floods having put out the fire and shaken the foundation of the delicate machinery: this year, too little, the auction valve having been positively above water during the lowest tides. A second pipe which was well understood, put further out proved to be of little use. The machine was pressed, its old age and infirmity rebelled, and an important part of the engine gave way. This was repaired, but the water difficulty, in spite of all efforts, could not be overcome. The machine is once more at work, and it is hoped that ice will be thick enough for delivery about Sunday next.

HANKOW.

TEA.—The Hankow Tea Market Report of the 15th July, says, settlements of Tea during the past fortnight have been comparatively large, and prices for all the best qualities have been well maintained. For England the demand has run chiefly on Onofia and Tien-yun kinds at Tls. 17.50 to 26.50, and on Teas for price at Tls. 9.50 to 16.00 per picul. For Russia, Onopacks have been most in favor at Tls. 15.00 to 22.50 per picul, purchases for that country amounting to about 18,000 chests. Shipments to Shanghai again show a large falling off, the entire quantity sent forward this season being little over one fourth of that at same date last year. Arrivals of 2nd Crop Teas to date reach 86,500 chests, against 87,000 chests last year and 144,000 chests at same date in 1876. The total exports of Hankow District Teas is 14,076,172 lbs. under that at same date last year, while Re-exports show an increase of 2,816,181 lbs.

The following figures indicate the entire business to date (inclusive of Kinkiang Teas) as contrasted with the settlements, &c., to 15th July last year.

	1878.	1877.
Chests, chests	187,777	187,777
For England	845,690	917,460
Russia	81,150	129,580
Shanghai	11,120	64,480
	428,940	511,500

On comparing quotations now current with those of the previous seasons, the result is as under:—

	1878.	1877.
Ningchows, Tls.	22.00 to 26.50 per picul	
Onopacks, Tls.	18.20 to 24.00	
Onofias, Tls.	17.00 to 26.50	
Ping-kong, &c., Tls.	12.75 to 18.00	
Seang-tams, Tls.	8.50 to 12.00	

	1877.
Ningchows, Tls.	12.50 to 20.00 per picul
Onopacks, Tls.	11.75 to 22.50
Onofias, Tls.	10.50 to 22.00
Ping-kong, &c., Tls.	10.50 to 16.00
Seang-tams, Tls.	8.50 to 10.00

Business reported during the fortnight is as follows:—

	1878.	1877.
Settlements	5,570 chests	11,430 chests
	6,940	37,320
Shipments to Shanghai	1,820 bxs.	1,580 bxs.
	7,500 chests	11,700 chests

The following are the departures for London:—

	1878.	1877.
As per last Report in 14 Vessels	30,968,183 lbs.	
July 4, S. S. <i>Perona</i>	1,399,412	
" 7, S. S. <i>Cairns</i>	1,611,604	
" 11, S. S. <i>Glenogle</i>	1,310,692	
	35,221,921 lbs.	

Against 14 Vessels last year 30,861,730 lbs.

The Export to date per Customs Returns stands thus:—

	1878.	1877.
1878-79	30,625,168 lbs.	11,821,301 lbs.
1877-78	44,701,330	8,936,120
1876-77	44,549,471	9,495,998
1875-76	46,854,619	8,855,810

Freights.—The steamers *Fleur de Caste* and *Altona* are loading for London at \$2.10 per ton of 40 cubic feet, and the sailing vessels *Amador*, *Windward*, and *Orby* are also on the berth at \$2.10 per ton of 50 cubic feet. The *Perona* loads for Tientsin at Tls. 5 per picul. The through rate to London by Mail Steamer is \$3.50, and by Halls, \$3 per ton.

"DE NOOSEPAPER."

A series of clever sketches of the highly humorous order are at present being published under the heading of "The Limerick Club" in the *Detroit Free Press*, that sparkling and popular exponent of the true American kind of humour which, beginning with "Widow Bedott" and Artemus Ward, has forced itself into prominence during the last fifteen or twenty years. The Club is supposed to be sitting, discussing things generally.

The Club being notified by *billet doux* and a small boy that Warsaw Holdback, Esq., of Boston, was waiting in the ante-room to be introduced, the President said:—"Do Secretary, accompanied by de Ba'trap Man on de left an de Treasurer on de right, bid Sir Isaac Walpole totahin' up de rear, will pursued to de study-room, great de gen'lan in de latest Paris style, an' tote him in."

He was toted. He had come prepared to make a speech, and after shaking hands all around and exchanging *Parade* till in the warmest terms, he mounted the platform and began:

"Gentl'men, de fact dat de mawrin' papers will probably come cont to-morrow wid de announcement dat I her arrow in Detroit from Boston, leads me to influence a few pigative remarks on de press of America."

What am de noosepaper? It am de con-nection link between de cradle an de grave—happiness and grief—de rich man wid his mint julep an de poor man wid his day-parilla pop. De noosepaper am a daily picture of public events. On one page we kin find de fact dat de Duke of Derby but resigned, an' on de odder de information, dat de corpulent an' bearded an' good for a joke heel. If you want to buy a farm, look in de noosepaper. If you want to sell your house, go to de noosepaper. If you want to see who a dog, who jumped into Canada, or de state of who frow his wife down stairs in de state of midnight, look in de noosepaper. De influence of de press can't be figured by de square foot. It is all in de eye—like in blossom—allus ready for pick-

any! dat de editor dodges de truff an' puts in de biggest kin' of falsehood. Doan' you believe it? Dar he sois, four piculs in dis hand an' a heap of paper in de odder, an' dar's sorrow on his brow an' address in his soul ez de family fights, condenses de bank failures an' starts off de dog show wid a big D. Bless de editor—long live de effulgent noosepaper! Furdur remarks will now be postponed to de furdur—ad libitum, cum dig, parley voo similibus!"

The speech was a hit. After the meeting closed most of the members shook hands again with Mr Holdback and warmly congratulated him, and the Rev. Penstock was heard observing:—"Dem silver plated aprehensions seemed to roll off his tongue widout de least movement of his shoulder blades!"

AMERICAN JOTTINGS.

A gentleman recently on a visit to this colony, who has relatives here, and who returned to England through America, has written some notes which have been kindly placed at our disposal.

AMERICAN APPETITES.

It is an imposing spectacle to see a thoroughbred Yankee of iron digestion ordering breakfast or dinner. He glances over the bill of fare, picks out two or three dishes from every course, and runs over the list volubly to the obsequious waiter, who produces the required viands in a remarkably short time. To hear the list of dishes he generally demands, one would imagine that he must be laying in stores for about six weeks, on the principle so aptly exemplified by Captain Dugald Dalgetty, of provident memory. I used to find, however, that the men whom I had seen gorging at breakfast like Indians after a four days' fast, would "come to the scratch" again at two o'clock as fresh as ever, and demolish a dinner such as Sancho Panza himself might have found difficulty in assimilating. At the hotel I went to in San Francisco, I dined on the day we landed along with a couple of friends. In ordering dinner, when it came to the joints, I looked at the bill of fare and said to one of my companions, "Shall I say roast beef or boiled leg of mutton?" "Oh you can have both, sir," said the waiter promptly. I thought at the time that he was "chaffing," as we had already shown what appetites can become after a short fast, but further experience assured me that he was genuinely surprised at my moderation in not ordering both beef and mutton, two dishes out of every course in the menu being the statutory allowance for an adult. The American waiter, by the way, is as the much less offensive than his average English counterpart. All over the world waiters are a superior race who minister to the wants of poor humanity out of pure condescension. In America, among the white waiters at least, this condescension is not quite so marked and imposing as in Europe. Negro waiters, again, are not disposed to forget, or to allow their customers to forget, that the "colored gentleman" belongs to a loftier order of being than the ordinary white man. It is true that they often temper their condescension by an assumption of facetious bonhomie, but one always feels that their attention, when they design to grant it, is conferring an obligation for whose repayment the time, or "two bits," given as an honorarium, is quite inadequate.

NIAGARA.

Of Niagara, I may say at once that I was not disappointed with it, as so many travelers have professed themselves to be. Anything grander in their way than the two great falls it is impossible to imagine. I suspect the disappointment so generally experienced arises from the very nature of waterfalls, which to me are the least attractive of all forms of natural beauty. There is something restless, unsatisfied, struggling, about the incessant rushing of water, especially when it is in such enormous quantities as at Niagara. One of the greatest charms of a wide, beautiful landscape lies in the effect of stillness and peace which it produces on the mind. With waterfalls, and especially with the kind of all waterfalls, the sensation is precisely the reverse. It is an exertion to look at Niagara. The effect is unquieting, unsatisfying—and I am convinced that it is this feeling which causes many people to think that the Falls, as falls, come short of their expectations.

Vandalism is rampant at Niagara, as, indeed, it is all over the States. Will it be believed that from the American side it is impossible to see so much as a corner of the Falls without paying at least twenty-five cents, or about a shilling? Every point of vantage from which a view can be obtained is railed off, and either a quarter or half a dollar charged for admission. Of course there can be no possible objection to a charge for crossing the Suspension Bridge, ascending the towers, or making use of any of the costly apparatus which has been erected as a speculation. But to me, at least, it seems a national disgrace that the Park and Goat Island should not be free. To rail in one of the wonders of the world and charge for admission to it, as if it were a "real water" effect in a theatre, is a profoundly Yankee idea. There should surely be at least one point from which the great fall should be visible to all and sundry. England is not model in matters of taste, but I certainly believe that if we had a Niagara we should not be quite so barbarous as to reduce it to the level of a hippodrome or a cattle-show. In this respect the Canadian side is better, as on it one is only mulcted by private hotel-keepers, not by public authorities.

The Cave of the Winds, as it is called—that is to say, the deep recess at the back of the American falls—is one of the most peculiar sights of the whole place. To reach it one must descend a spiral staircase constructed on the face of the Goat Island cliff. When I was there it was not yet opened for the season, but it happened by chance that the door leading to the staircase had been left open by some one who, I suppose, had been cleaning out the dressing-rooms where visitors envelope themselves in water-proof wrappings before making the ascent. It did not strike me at the time that the door had only been left open by mistake, as I entered, thinking no ill, descended the stairs, and scrambled along the sloping path at the foot of the cliff until I stood right behind the great curtain of water. Then, and not till then, did I realise the full grandeur of the scene. It was one of the most peculiar sensations I had ever experienced. I suppose the regular guides can take people considerably farther into the cave than I penetrated, but I was quite satisfied and very wet. When I reached the top of the stairs again I found the door shut and looked

and then it began to dawn on me that I had been trespassing. By dint of scrambling up a bushy bank I managed to reach the ordinary road again, and did not discomfit until some time afterwards that in the season I could not have done what I had done without paying a dollar or a dollar and a half. This diffused a glow of righteous satisfaction throughout my mind—for had I not despoiled the spoilers, and at the same time kept my conscience free from blame?

I think the most importunate personage I ever had to deal with was the photographer in the Park at Niagara Falls, who seemed to have made up his mind that *valens volens* I should be photographed with the falls in the background. I managed to escape this excellent trade, to judge by the number of spectators groups he exhibits. I should think that the Falls of Niagara should be the very last background a man, in his senses would choose to show off his littleness against, but there are people in this world so big that even Niagara cannot diminish their immensity. — *Australian paper.*

BRUTALITY-ON SHIPBOARD.

The brutality with which seamen are too often treated upon American vessels has for many years been a constant subject of reproach to the flag under which they sail. It is only a few weeks since that Captain Knowles of the *South American*, was convicted in this port of gross maltreatment of the men under his command, and sent to jail for three months by Judge Hoffman, who accompanied his sentence by the observation that it was very fortunate for the accused that the Grand Jury was not in session, as the result would probably have been an indictment and conviction for felony, with a corresponding sojourn in the State Prison. The first mate of the *C. O. Whitmore* has now been arrested on a similar charge, and, although the offence was committed more than a year ago, the prospects are that he may get his deserts. There is some similarity in the two cases. As soon as the *South American* reached this port both her mates deceased. As soon as the *C. O. Whitmore* reached Hongkong last year, her Captain and surviving mate also deceased, the other mate having been killed because he refused to join them in their abuse of the men. It is plain in both instances that the officers of these ships knew what was in store for them as soon as they came within reach of the law and governed themselves accordingly, but it is somewhat remarkable that one of the culprits should so soon have turned up again in a port where his offence was well known. It argues, too, a disregard of all right on the part of the owners of the *Thomas M. Reed* that John H. Snow, who was lately a fugitive from justice for his action on board the *C. O. Whitmore*, should have been given employment as first mate of their vessel when his antecedents were or ought to have been well known to them. A conviction here and there, followed by severe punishment, may have some effect in restraining the evil passions of brutal Captains and mates, but the chief responsibility lies with those who employ them. When it is clearly understood that officers who cannot preserve discipline without half murdering their crews are unfit to be put in charge, a better tone will take the place in our mercantile marine service of the "savage abuse of authority so often displayed on the quarter-deck." Ship-Owners' Associations in the West should see to it that some change is made, for the scandals arising are becoming more frequent and more gross. — *San Francisco Chronicle*, June 12th.

Dead Letters.

Ardrich, Palham, Post Office, Malta,..... 1
Barner, Maggie, 124, Charles' Street, Baltimore,..... 1
Beckmann, G. A., Great King Street, Dunedin,..... 1
Brierly, R., 9, Shortridge Street, North Shields,..... 1
Brown, Mrs., Nicholas Street, Collingwood, Australia,..... 1
Cambell, Mrs. A., 383, Castlereagh Street, Sydney,..... 1
Clare, T., Central Police Station, Hongkong,..... 1
Cranston, T., Passenger per S. S. *Glen-castle*, Singapore,..... 1
De Boller, Professor, Kaiserliche Universität, Wien,..... 1
Fowler, Christopher, Naval Hospital, Mare Island, U.S.A.,..... 1
Gardner, C. J., Post Office, Hongkong, 1
Gay, Louis, Central Post Office, San Francisco,..... 1
Harcourt, Vernon, Melbourne,..... 2
Harkness, Miss, care of Dr Giles, High Street, Dumfries,..... 1
Hazzard, Lizzie, 169, Lombard Street, Melbourne,..... 1
Henderson, John, Nelson Street, Glasgow,..... 1
Hornabrook, J., General Post Office, Melbourne,..... 3
Kallien, Captain, German barque *Zrillon*, Melbourne,..... 1
Kuhlen, O., St. Pauli Lange Reite, Hamburg,..... 1
Lohr, A. E., St. Pauli Sternstrasse, Hamburg,..... 1
Lowe, Arthur, Post Office, San Francisco, 1
Möller, L. F., St. Kongen, Gade No. 16, Copenhagen,..... 1
McGraw, Mrs. E., 936, Twelfth Street, N.W., U.S.A.,..... 1
McSweeney, E., 335, East 36th Street, New York City,..... 1
Maywood, M., 20, Eleanor Road, Dalston,..... 1
O. Keefe, Captain, Singapore,..... 1
Perrut, Joseph, Telegraph Road, Melbourne,..... 1
Pouppou, M., Directeur de l'Imprimerie Nationale a Saigon,..... 1
Ray, Robert, Melbourne,..... 1
Rizzardi, Vittoria, Venezia,..... 1
Rawalla, Lascar Row, Hongkong,..... 1
Smith, W., Star and Garter Hotel, Bombay,..... 1
Stephen, J., care of John Larkins, Melbourne,..... 1
Webber, George, General Post Office, Sydney,..... 1
Yeun, J., Custom House, Kobe,..... 1

The above letters have been returned from various places at which the addressees cannot be found. If not claimed within ten days they will be opened and returned to the writers.

General Post Office, Hongkong, 29th July, 1878.

Mrs Shonny puckered up her mouth, and told a gentleman friend that one of her lovely daughters was a "blue net" and the other a "brown."

ONE OF NATURE'S STATUES.

(Chilian Times.)

A singular discovery has been made on board the *Irving*, a full-rigged vessel, recently arrived in England from Peru. The body of a woman was found embedded in the cargo, which consisted of preserved soda. The body is in a good state of preservation, and it is supposed to be that of a victim of an earthquake which occurred many hundred years ago in Peru. The body is at present lying in the Captain's bath-room in a crouching position. Rings are inserted in the ears.

THE masters have become victorious in the Cotton-operative dispute. The men have gone to work at the reduction of 10 per cent. They have lost more in the weeks of strike than they will lose in a twelve-month through the reduction of wages. It is simply astounding that such an issue should not be settled by arbitration. It stands to reason that the masters have the power to hold out longer than the men.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, July 27, 1878.

PUM—New Patna, cash... \$597 1/2 a 600 credit,.....
Old Patna, cash,..... None credit,.....
New Benares, cash, 570 a 572 1/2 credit,.....
Old Benares, cash, None credit,.....
New Malwa, cash, 802 1/2 credit, 807 1/2
Allowance Teala, 18 a 20
Old Malwa, cash,..... credit,.....
Allowance Teala,.....

Exchange.

Bank, on demand,..... 3/8
30 days' sight,..... 3/8 1/2
6 months' sight,..... 3/10 1/2
Credits,..... 3/10 1/2 a 1/4
Documentary, 6 months' sight, 8/10 1/2 a 1/4
Bombay, demand Rupees,..... 25 1/2
Calcutta,..... 25 1/2
Shanghai, demand,..... 72 1/2
30 days' sight,..... 72 1/2
Bar Silver, 17, dwt. 8,..... 109 1/2
Sycee,..... 8 1/2
Mexicans,..... 1 p. 6, pm.
Gold Leaf,..... 25.50
English Sovereigns,..... 5.21
Discount,..... 8 to 9 %

Portfolio.

THE CHILD OF CARE.

(TRANSLATED FROM HEBREW.)
Care set to a murmuring streamlet,
And as her dark thoughts did stray,
Her fingers, following her musings,
Fashioned an image of clay.

"What hast thou there, Goddess so thought-
ful?"
Asked Zeus, as he passed that way.
"Only a little clay image,
Breathe life in it, Father, I pray."

"Well, then, let it live—it liveth;
Now mine shall this creature be!"
"Ah no!" cried Care, beseeching,
"Great Father, pray leave it me."

"From the clay did my fingers form it."
"But I put life in the clay."
And as they disputed possession,
Goddess Earth chanced to pass that way.

"Thine mine," cried Earth, "from my bosom
Was fashioned this image so fair."
"Luckily," says Zeus, "here's Saturn,
Let him be the arbiter."

"A part to each of you," Saturn
Decided—"So High Fate saith:
Thou, Zeus, who the life has given,
Shall claim the spirit in death."

"Thine, Earth, the remains are only,
For more thou canst not claim;
And thine, O Care, the mother,
Be the being while burns life's flame."

"So long as he breathes, full surely,
Thy child thou wilt never leave;
And, like mine, his days of labour
Shall cease but with the grave."

And Fate's decrees are accomplished,
That image—man, made from the soil,
In life belongs to Sorrow,
In death to the Earth and God.

UNDER THE VIOLETS.

Her hands are cold; her face is white;
No more her pulses come and go;
Her eyes are shut to life and light,
Fold the white vestures, snow on snow
And lay her where the violets blow.

But not beneath a graven stone,
To plead for tears with alien eyes;
A slender cross of wood alone
Shall say that here a maiden lies
In peace beneath the peaceful skies.

And gray old trees of hugest limb
Shall wheel their circling shadows round,
To make the glooming sunlight dim,
That thrills the greenness from the ground,
And drop their dead leaves on her mound.

When o'er their boughs the squirrels run,
And through their leaves the robins call,
And, rippling in the autumn sun,
The acorns and the chestnuts fall,
Doubt not that she will heed them all.

To her the morning choir shall sing
Its matins from the branches high,
And every minstrel-voice of spring
That thrills beneath the April sky,
Shall greet her with the earliest cry.

When, turning round their dial-track,
Eastward the lengthening shadows pass,
Her little mourners, clad in black,
The crochets, sliding through the grass,
Shall pipe for her an evening mass.

At last the rood of the trees
Shall find the prison where she lies,
And bear the buried dead to skies,
In leaves and blossoms to the sun,
So may the soul that warmed it rise!

If any, born of kinder blood,
Should ask, what maiden lies below?
Say only this: A tender bud,
That tried to blossom in the snow,
Lies withered where the violets blow.

—*Oliver Wendell Holmes.*

A FEW FAMILIAR QUOTATIONS.

NOT FOUND IN THE BIBLE, SHAKESPEARE, POPE,
OR HUBBARD.

Music hath charms to soothe a savage's
breast.—*Concave's Mourning Bride.*
"Man's inhumanity to man makes countless
thousands mourn."—*Burns.*

Nursing her wrath to keep it warm.—*Burns' Tam O'Shanter.*
"The sweet to hear the watch-dog's honest
bark 'bay' deep-mouthed welcome as we
draw near home."—*Byron's Don Juan.*

Between two worlds, life hovers like a
star upon the horizon's verge.—*H. W.*
"The distance is enchantment to the
view."—*Campbell's Pleasures of Hope.*

Procrastination is the thief of time.—*Young's Night Thoughts.*
A gilded halo hovering round decay.—*Byron's Chatter.*

"The thunder, conscious of the new com-
ing, rumbles o'er our fallen house."—*Keats' Hyperion.*
"They also serve who only stand and wait."
—*Milton.*

The stern joy which warriors feel in
foemen worthy of their steel.—*Scott's Lady of the Lake.*
A little round, fat, oily man of God.—*Thomson's Castle of Indolence.*

His pity gave us charity began.—*Goldsmith's Deserted Village.*
Even his failings leaned to virtue's side.
—*Id.*

To party gave up what was meant for
marking.—*Goldsmith's Retaliation.*
To point a moral or adorn a tale.—*Johnson's Vanity of Human Wishes.*

A little bunch of needless bishops, here
and there a chancellor in embryo.—*Shenstone's Schoolmistress.*
Made sunshine in a shady place.—*Spencer's Poetic Quences.*

Airy tongues that syllable men's names.
—*Milton's Mask of Comedy.*
As idle as a painted ship upon a painted
ocean.—*Coleridge's Ancient Mariner.*

Love, the faith whose martyrs are the
broken heart.—*Childe Harold.*
God temper the wind to the chorn lamb.
—*Stern's Sentimental Journey.*

A thing of beauty is a joy forever.—*Keats' Endymion.*
A flower of meekness on a stem of grace.
—*Montgomery's World before the Flood.*

Not in mortals to command success;
we'll do more, deserve it.—*Adrian's Cato.*
Like Dead Sea fruit, that tempts the eye
but turns to ashes on the lips.—*Moore's Lalla Rookh.*

Just prophet, let the damned one dwell full
in the sight of Paradise, beholding heaven
and fearing hell.—*Id.*
Coming events cast their shadows before.
—*Emphatic.*

All went merry as a marriage bell.—*Byron's On the Eve.*
When youth and pleasure meet to chase
the glowing hours with flying feet.—*Id.*

THE DETECTIVE OFFICER.

(By Waters.)

THE PARTNER.

I had virtually, though not formally left the force, when a young man of gentlemanly but somewhat dissipated aspect, and looking very pale and agitated, called upon me with a note from one of the Commissioners, enjoining me to assist the bearer, Mr Edmund Webster, to the utmost of my ability, if, upon examination, I saw reason to place reliance upon his statement relative to the painful and extraordinary circumstances in which he was involved.

"Mr Edmund Webster," I exclaimed, after glancing at the note. "You are the person, then, accused of robbing Mr Hutton, the corn-merchant?" (the reader will of course understand that I make use of fictitious names), "and whom that gentleman refuses to prosecute?"

"The same, Mr Waters. But although the disgraceful charge, so far as regards legal pursuit, appears to be withdrawn, or rather is not pressed, my family and I shall not be the less ashamed, and ruined thereby, unless my perfect innocence can be made manifest before the world. It is with that view we have been advised to seek your assistance; and my father desires me to say that he will hesitate at no expense necessary for the thorough prosecution of the inquiry."

"Very well, Mr Webster. The intimation of the Commissioner is, however, of itself all-potent with me, although I hoped to be concerned in no more such investigations. Have the goodness, therefore, to sit down and favour me minutely and distinctly with your version of the affair, omitting, if you please, no circumstance, however apparently trivial, in connection with it. I may tell you, I added, opening the notebook from which I am now transcribing, and placing it before me in readiness to begin: "I may tell you, by way of some slight encouragement, that the defence you volunteered at the police-office was, in my opinion, too improbable to be an invention; and I, as you know, have had large experience in such matters. That also, I suspect, is Mr Hutton's opinion; and hence not only his refusal to prosecute, but the expense and trouble he has been at, to my knowledge, in providing either his own or your name from appearing in the papers. Now, sit, if you please."

"I shall relate every circumstance, Mr Waters, as clearly and truthfully as possible, for my own sake, in order that you may not be working in the dark; and first, I must beg your attention to one or two family matters, essential to a thorough appreciation of the position in which I am placed."

"Go on, sir; it is my duty to hear all you have to say."

"My father," proceeded Mr Edmund Webster, "who, as you are aware, resides in the Regent's Park, retired about five years ago from the business in Mark Lane, which has since been carried on by the former junior partner, Mr Hutton. Till within the last six months, I believed myself destined for the army, the purchase-money of a cornetcy having been lodged at the Horse Guards a few days after I came of age. Suddenly, however, my father changed his mind, insisted that I should become a partner of Hutton's in the corn-trade, and forthwith withdrew the money lodged for the commission. I am not even yet cognizant of all his motives for this seeming caprice; but those he alleged were, first, my spendthrift, idle habits—an imputation for which I confess, there was too much foundation; though, as to whether the discipline of the corn-trade would, as he believed, effect a beneficial change, there might be two opinions. Another, and I have no doubt much more powerfully inducing motive with him, was, that I had formed an attachment for Miss Ellen Brampton, the second daughter of Captain Brampton, of the East India Company's service, residing at Hampstead upon his half-pay. My father strongly disapproved of the proposed alliance: like most of the successful City men I have known or heard of, he more heartily despises poverty with a laced coat on its back than in rags; and he knew no more effectual plan could be hit upon for frustrating my wishes than by transforming my expected cornetcy into a partnership in the corn-trade, my imaginary sword into an actual goose-quill; Captain Brampton, who is distinctly related to an early being even prouder than he is poor, and a man that would rather see his daughter in her coffin than married to a tradesman. "It was condemnation enough," Ellen Brampton remarked "that he permitted Ellen Brampton to encourage the addresses of the son of a City paragon, but it was utterly preposterous to suppose she could wed an actual corn-chandler."

"Corn-chandler!"

"That was Captain Brampton's pleasant phrase, when I informed him of my father's sudden change of purpose. The proposed partnership was as distant to myself, as to Captain Brampton; but my father proved inexorable—fiercely so, I may say—to my entreaties and those of my sisters; and I was placed in the dilemma, either of immediate banishment from home and probable forfeiture of my inheritance, or the loss of Ellen Brampton, to whom, with all my follies, I was and am devotedly attached. After much anxious cogitation, I hit upon a scheme, requiring for a time the exercise of a considerable amount of deceit and dissimulation, which would, I flattered myself, ultimately reconcile interest with inclination; give me Ellen, and not lose my father."

"To which deceit and dissimulation, you are doubtless indebted for your present unfortunate position?"

"You have rightly anticipated. But to proceed. Mr Hutton himself, I must tell you, was strongly adverse to receiving me as a partner, though for some reason or other he durst not openly oppose the project; his son, John Hutton, also bitterly objected to it."

"His son, John Hutton? I know the character of Hutton, and you pretty well; pray what is that of his son?"

"Well, like myself, he is rather fast; perhaps not the less a good sort of young fellow enough. He called the week before last for Bign on business."

"Before you were apprehended?"

"On the morning of the same day. Let me see, where was I? Oh—Mr Hutton's aversion to the partnership, the knowledge of which suggested my plan of operation. I induced him to represent to my father that I should pass at least two or three months in the counting-house before the matters were irreversibly concluded, for, like Mr Hutton's sake, in order that it might be ascertained if there was any possibility of turning me into habits of method and application; and I hypocritically expressed his argument—'you see I am perfectly capable

by promising ultimate dutiful submission to my father's wishes, provided the final decision were thus resented. The main object I thought to obtain by this apparent compliance was the effectual loosening of many weeks had passed, of the old gentleman's purse-strings; which, had I been overtly drawn, I had several pressing debts of honour as they are called—debts of dishonour would according to my experience, be the apter phrase—which it was absolutely necessary to discharge; and the success, moreover, of my matrimonial project entirely depended upon my ability to secure a very considerable sum of money."

"Your matrimonial project?"

"Yes: it was at last arranged, not without much reluctance on the part of Ellen, but I have good reason for believing with the covert approbation of Captain Brampton that we should effect a stolen marriage, immediately set off for the continent, and remain there till the parental storm, which on my father's part I knew he treacherously had blown over. I did not feel much disquiet as to the final result. It was an only son; my sisters would be considerably interested; and we all, consequently were pretty confident that a general reconciliation, such as usually accompanies the ringing down of the green curtain at the wind-up of a stage-comedy, would, after no great interval of time, take place. Money, however, was indispensable, money for the wedding expenses, the flight to France, and living there for a considerable time perhaps; and no likelier mode of obtaining it occurred to me than that of cajoling my father into good-humour by affecting to acquiesce in his wishes. And here I may remark in passing, that had I been capable of the infamous deed I am accused of, abundant opportunities of plundering Mr Hutton presented themselves from the first hour I entered his counting-house. Over and over again has he left me alone in his private room with the keys in the lock of his iron safe, where large sums were frequently deposited, not in bank notes only, but untraceable gold."

"That looks like a singular want of caution in so precise and wary a man as Mr Hutton," I remarked, half under my breath.

"Nothing of the sort," rejoined Mr Edmund Webster with some heat, and his pallid face brightly flushing. "It only shows that, with all my faults and follies, it was impossible for any one that knew me to imagine I could be capable of perpetrating a felony."

"I beg your pardon, Mr Webster; I meant nothing offensive to you; the remark was merely the partly involuntary expression of a thought which suddenly glanced across my mind."

"I have little more of preliminary detail to relate," he went on to say. "Contrary to our hope and expectation, my father became not a whit more liberal with his purse than before—the reverse rather; and I soon found that he intended to keep the screw on till the accomplishment of the hated partnership placed an insuperable bar between me and Ellen Brampton. I used to converse frequently upon these matters with Mr Hutton as unreservedly as I do now with you; and I must say that, although extremely anxious to avoid any appearance of opposition to my father, he always expressed the warmest sympathy with my aims, and wishes; so much so, in fact, that I at last ventured to ask him for the loan of about five hundred pounds, that being the least sum which would enable me to pay off the most pressing of the claims by which I was harassed and carry out my wedding project. That favour, however, he flatly refused, under the plea that his having done so would sooner or later come to my father's knowledge."

"And did Mr Hutton, after that refusal, continue to afford you opportunities of helping yourself, had you been so minded?"

"Yes; unquestionably he did; but what of that?" sharply replied the young man, his pale face again suffused with an angry flush.

"Nothing, sir; nothing. Go on: I am all attention."

"Well, I made application to several money-lenders with the like ill success, till Monday fortnight, when I was accosted at Mr Hutton's place of business in the Corn-market, where I happened to be for a few minutes alone, by a respectable-looking middle-aged man, who asked me if I was the Mr Edmund Webster who had left a note at Mr Curtis's of Bishopsgate Street, on the previous Saturday, requesting the loan of five hundred pounds upon my own acceptance at six months' date. I eagerly replied in the affirmative; upon which Mr Hutton, as the man called himself, asked if I had the promissory note for five hundred pounds; as if so, he would give me the cash at once. I answered in a flurry of joyous excitement, that I had not the note drawn nor a stamp with me, but if he would wait a few minutes till Mr Hutton or a clerk came in, I would get one and write the acceptance immediately. He hesitated for a moment, and then said: "I am in a hurry this morning, but I will wait for you in the coffee-room of the Bay-tree Tavern; have the kindness to be as quick as you can, and draw the note in favour of Mr Brown."

"He had not been gone above three or four minutes, when the clerk came in. I instantly hurried to a stationer's, wrote the note in his shop, and speeded on with it to the Bay-tree Tavern. The coffee-room was full, except the box where sat Mr Brown, who, after glancing at the acceptance, and putting it quickly up, placed a roll of notes in my hand. "Do not display your money," he said, "before all these people. You can count the notes under the table." I did so; they were quite correct—ten fifties; and I forthwith ordered a bottle of wine. Mr Brown, however, alleging business as an excuse, did not wait till it was brought, but he good-day, disappeared, taking in his hurry, my hat instead of his own."

"I was, you will readily believe, exceedingly jubilant at this lucky turn of affairs; and strange as it must appear to you, and does now to myself, it did not strike me at the time as at all extraordinary or unbecomingly like that I should have five hundred pounds suddenly placed in my hands by a man to whom I was personally unknown, and who could not, therefore, be certain that I was the Edmund Webster he professed to be in search of. What with the effect of the wine I drank and natural gaiety, I was, I well remember, in a state of great excitement when I left the tavern, and hardly seemed to feel my feet as I hurried away to Mark Lane, to inform Mr Hutton of my good-luck and bid him his counting-house and the corn-trade a final farewell. He was not at home, and I went in and seated myself in his private room to wait his return. I have no doubt that, as the clock has since struck, I did look flustered, agitated; and it is quite true also, that

after vainly waiting for upwards of an hour, I suddenly left the place, and as it happened, unnoticed by anybody. Immediately upon leaving Mark Lane, I hastened to Hampstead, saw Miss Brampton; and as everything, with the exception of the money, had been for some time in readiness, it was soon decided that we should take wing at dawn, on the following morning, for Scotland, and thence pass over to France. I next took myself to Regent's Park, where I dined, and confided everything to my sisters except as to how I had obtained the necessary funds. At about eight in the evening, I took a cab as far as the Haymarket for the purpose of hiring a post-chaise and four of a paying a few debts of honour in that neighbourhood. I was personally unknown to the postmaster; it was therefore necessary to prepay the chaise as far as St. Albans, and I presented him with one of the fifty-pound notes for that purpose. He did not appear surprised at the largeness of the sum, but requested me to place my name and address on the back of the note before he changed it. In my absurd anxiety to prevent the possibility of our flight being traced, I endorsed, as note as Charles Hart, Great Wimpole Street, and the man left me."

"He was gone a considerable time, and I was getting exceedingly impatient, when, to my surprise and consternation, he re-entered the yard accompanied by a police-officer. "You are the gentleman from whom Mr Evans received this fifty-pound note a few minutes ago—are you not?"

"Yes, to be sure," I answered, stammering and colouring; why I scarcely knew. "Then stop this way, if you please," said the man. "That note, with nine others of the same value, is advertised in the evening papers as having been stolen from a gentleman's counting-house in Mark Lane." I thought I should have fainted; and when a paragraph in the *Globe* was pointed out to me, offering a reward, on the part of Mr Hutton, for the apprehension of the person or persons who had that day stolen ten fifty-pound Bank-of-England notes—the dates and numbers of which were given—from his office, I was so completely stunned, that but for the police-officer, I should have dropped upon the floor. "I am, perhaps, may be cleared up," said the officer, "so far as you, Mr Hart, are concerned; and I will, if you like, go with you to your address in Great Wimpole Street." It was of course necessary to acknowledge that my name was not Hart, and that I had given a false address. This was enough. I was at once escorted taken off to the station-house, searched, and the other nine notes being found upon me, no doubt was entertained of my guilt. I obstinately declined giving my real name—very foolishly so, as I now perceive, since Mr Hutton's clerk, the moment he saw me the next day at the police-court, disclosed it as a matter of course. The result you know, Mr Hutton, when he heard who it was that had been taken into custody, kept absolutely out of the way; and after several remands, I was set at liberty, the magistrate remarking, that he knew of no case which shewed in a more striking light the need of a public prosecutor in this country. My account of the way in which I became possessed of the notes was, as you know, couched, and quite naturally; Mr Curtis of Bishopsgate Street having denied all knowledge of Mr Brown, or that he had commissioned any one to present me with five hundred pounds in exchange for my acceptance. Thus disgraced and disgraced, I returned home to find my father struck down, in what was at first thought would prove mortal illness, by the blow—Captain Brampton's door shut against me—and the settled marriage of my eldest sister, Jane, with an amiable young man, presumptuously backed off by his relatives on account of the assumed criminality of her brother."

"This indeed is a sad mysterious business, Mr Webster," I remarked, when the young man had ceased speaking; "but pray tell me; did either Mr Hutton or his son know of your application to Mr Curtis?"

"I cannot say that either of them did; though it is more than probable that I mentioned it to both of them."

"Well, Mr Webster, I have confidence in your veracity; but it is essential that I should see your father before engaging in this business."

"He is anxious you should do so, and as early as possible."

"It was then arranged that I should call on Webster senior at three o'clock the same afternoon, and announce myself to the servants as Mr Thompson. I was punctual to the time appointed, and was forthwith ushered by one of the daughters into her father's presence. He was not yet sufficiently recovered to leave his bed; and I had hardly exchanged half-a-dozen sentences with him, when the same young lady by whom I had been introduced, hastily returned, and said Mr Hutton was below, and requested an immediate interview. Mr Webster bade his daughter tell Mr Hutton he was engaged, and could not be interrupted; and she was turning away to do so, when I said hastily: "Excuse me, Mr Webster, but I should exceedingly like to hear with my own ears what Mr Hutton has to say, unobserved by him."

"You may do so, with all my heart," he replied; "but how shall we manage to conceal you?"

"Easily enough under the bed, and suiting the action to the word, I was in a moment out of sight. Miss Webster was then told to ask Mr Hutton to walk up, and in a few minutes that worthy gentleman entered the room. After a few hypocritical condolences upon the invalid's state of health, Mr Hutton came to the point at once, and with a vengeance.

"I am come, Mr Webster," he began in a determined tone, "to say that I will endure this shilly-shallying no longer. Either you give up the bonds you hold of mine for borrowed money—or—"

"Eleven thousand pounds and upwards?" groaned the sick man.

"About that sum, I am aware, including interest in discharge of which load of debt I was, you know, to have given a third share of my business to your admirable son. Well, agree at once to cancel these bonds, else I forthwith prosecute your son, who will certainly be convicted and transported for life."

"I tell you again, retorted the excited invalid, "that I will not purchase mere forbearance to prosecute at the cost of a single shilling. The accusation would always be hanging over his head, and we should remain for ever disgraced, as we are now, in the eyes of the world."

"I have turned that over in my mind," replied Hutton, "and I think I can meet your wishes. Undertake to cancel the debt I owe you, and I will walk publicly to-morrow upon the magistrate with a letter in my hand purporting to be from my son, and stating that it was he who took the

notes from my desk, and employed a man of the name of Brown to exchange them for your son's acceptance, he being anxious that Mr Edmund Webster should not become his father's partner; a purpose that would necessarily be frustrated if he, Edmund Webster, was enabled to marry and leave this country."

"There was no answer to this audacious proposal for a minute or two, and then Mr Webster said slowly: "That my son is innocent, I am thoroughly convinced. Inconceivable!" exclaimed Mr Hutton with savage derision. "Have you taken leave of your senses?"

"Still," continued the invalid, unmindful of the interruption, "it might be impossible to prove him so; and your proposition has a certain plausibility about it. I must, however, have time to consider of it."

"Certainly; let us say till this day week. You cannot choose but comply; for if you do not, as certainly as I stand here a living man, your son shall, immediately after the expiration of that time, be on the high-road to the hulks. Having said this, Mr Hutton went away, and I emerged from my very undignified lurking-place."

"I begin to see a little clearer through this black affair," I said in reply to the old gentleman's questioning look; "and I trust we may yet be able to turn the tables upon the very confident gentleman who has just let us—'Now, if you please,' I added, addressing Miss Webster, who had again returned. 'I shall be glad of a few moments' conversation with your brother.' She led the way down-stairs, and I found Mr Edmund Webster in the dining-room."

"Have the kindness," I said, "to let me see the hat Mr Brown left behind at the tavern in exchange for yours." The young man seemed surprised at the apparent oddness of the request, but immediately complied with it. "And pray, what maker or seller's name was pasted inside the crown of your hat, Mr Webster?"

"Lewis, of Bond Street," he replied: "I always purchase my hats there."

"Very good. And now as to Mr Brown's personal appearance. What is he at all like?"

"A stoutish middle-aged man, with very light hair, prominent nose, and a pale face, considerably pock-marked."

"That will do for the present, Mr Webster; and let me beg that till you see me again, not a soul receives a hint that we are moving in this business."

"I then left the house. The hat had furnished an important piece of information, the printed label inside being, 'Perkins, the Guildford, Surrey; and at the Rose and Crown Inn, Guildford, Surrey, I alighted the very next day at about two o'clock, in the strong hope of meeting in its steep streets or adjacent lanes with a stoutish gentleman, distinguished by very light hair, a long nose, and a white pock-marked face. The chance was, at all events, worth a trial; and I very diligently set to work to realise it, by walking about from dawn till dark, peering at every head I passed, and spending the evenings in the most frequented parlours of the town."

"Many a bootless chase I was led by a distant glimpse of light or red hair; and one fellow with a sandy poll and a pair of the longest legs I ever saw, kept me almost at a run for two mortal hours one sultry hot morning, on the road to Chertsey, before I headed him, and confronted a pair of fat cheeks, as round and red as an apple between which lay, so very visible, a short snub-nose. Patience and perseverance at length, however, met with their reward. I recognised my man as he was cheapening a joint of meat in the market-place. He answered precisely to the description given me, and wore, moreover, a fashionable hat, strongly suggestive of Bond Street. After a while he parted from his wife, and made towards a public-house, into the parlour of which I entered close after him. I had now leisure to observe him more closely. He appeared to be a respectable sort of man, but a care-worn expression flitted at times over his face, which, to me, an adept in such signs, indicated with sufficient plainness much anxiety of mind, arising, probably, from pecuniary embarrassments, not I judged from a burdened conscience. I presently obtained further and decisive proof, though that was scarcely needed, that Mr Skinner, as the waiter called him, was my Mr Brown: in rising to leave the room, I took his hat, which he had hung up, in apparent mistake for my own, and in the half-minute that elapsed before I replaced it, saw plainly enough, 'Lewis, Bond Street, London,' on the inside label. The only question now was, how to best avail myself of the lucky turning up of Mr Brown; and whilst I was meditating several modes of action, the night of a board, upon which was painted, 'This Ground to be let in Building Leases; Apply to Mr Skinner, Builder,' at once decided me. I called upon Mr Skinner, who lived about half a mile out of Guildford, the next morning, inquired as to the conditions of the said leases, walked with him over the ground in question, calculated together how much a handsome country-house would cost, and finally adjourned to the Rose and Crown to discuss the matter further over a bottle of wine. Skinner was as free a soul I found as ever; and he betrayed into indiscretion, and I soon heard that he had lately been to London, and had a rich brother-in-law there of the name of Hutton, with other less interesting particulars. This charming confidence he seemed to think required a return in kind, and after he had essayed half-a-dozen indirect questions, I came frankly out with: 'There's no occasion to beat about the bush, Mr Skinner; you wish to know who I am, and especially if I am able to pay for the fine house we have been talking of. Well, then, I am a money-dealer; I lend cash sometimes on security.'

"A pawnbroker?" queried Mr Skinner doubtfully.

"Not exactly that; I oftener take persons in pledge than goods. What I mean by money-dealer is a man who discounts the signatures of fast men with good expectations, who don't mind paying handsomely in the end for present accommodation."

"Understand: a bill-discounter?"

"Precisely. But come, drink, and pass the decanter."

"A gleam that shot out of the man's gray eyes strengthened a hope I had hardly dared entertain, that I was on the eve of a great success; but the trout, it was clear, required to be cautiously played. Mr Skinner presently fell into a brown-study, which I did not interrupt, contenting myself with refilling his glass as fast as he mechanically emptied it. "A bill-discounter," said he at last, putting down his pipe, and turning towards me with a settled purpose in his look. "Is amount and length of time to run of any consequence?"

"None whatever, if the parties are safe,"

"Cash down on the nail, minus of course the interest."

"Of course. Well, then, Mr Thompson, I have a promissory-note signed by a Mr Edmund Webster of London, for five hundred and fifty pounds, at six months' date, which I should like to discount."

"Webster of the Minorites?"

"No; his father is a retired corn-merchant residing in the Regent's Park. The bill as safe as a Bank-of-England note."

"I know the party. But why doesn't the rich brother-in-law you spoke of cash it for you?"

"Well," replied Skinner, "no doubt he would; but the fact is, there is a dispute between us about this note. I owe him a goodish bit of money; and if he got it into his hands, he'd of course be for deducting the amount; and I've been obliged to put him off by pretending it was accidentally burned soon after I obtained it."

"A queer story, my friend; but if the signature's genuine, I don't mind that, and you shall have the cash at once."

"Here it is, then," said Skinner, unclasp- ing a stout leather pocket-book. "I don't mind throwing back the odd fifty pounds." I eagerly grasped the precious document, glanced at it, saw it was all right, placed it in my pocket, and then changing my tone, and rising from the table, said: "Now, then, Skinner, alias Brown, I have to inform you that I am a detective police-officer, and that you are my prisoner."

"Police! prisoner!" shouted the astounded man, as he leaped to his feet: "what are you talking of?"

"I will tell you. Your brother-in-law employed you to discount the note now in my possession. You did so, pretending to be a Mr Brown, the agent of Mr Curtis; but the villainous sequel of the transaction—the charging young Mr Webster with having stolen the very fifty-pound notes you gave him in the coffee-room of the Bay-tree Tavern—I do not believe, thanks to Mr Hutton's success in suppressing the names in the police reports, you can be aware of."

"The bewildered man shook as with ague in every limb, and when I ceased speaking, protested earnestly that he had had no evil design in complying with his brother-in-law's wishes."

"I am willing to think so," I replied; "but at all events, you must go with me to London—quietly we best."

"To this he at last, though very reluctantly consented; and half an hour afterwards we were in the train and on our road to London."

"The next morning Mr Webster's solicitors applied to Mr Hutton for the immediate liquidation of the bonds held by their client. This, as we had calculated, rendered him furious; and Edmund Webster was again arrested on the former charge, and taken to the Marlborough Street Police-office, where his father, Captain Brampton, and other friends, impatiently awaited his appearance. Mr Hutton this time appeared as prosecutor, and deposed to the sale of custody of the notes on the morning of the robbery."

"And you swear," said Mr Webster's solicitor, "that you did not with your own hands give the pretendedly stolen notes to Brown, and request him to take them to Mr Curtis's name to young Mr Webster?"

"Hutton, greatly startled, glanced keenly in the

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised June 7th, 1878.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, Canada, Brazil, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Japan, Egypt, Labuan, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda, with all French, Danish, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group, Africa (except French, &c., Colonies), Newfoundland and Central America.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—
Letters, 12 cents per oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—
Letters, 10 cents per oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands:—

	Via San Francisco, or Melbourne, Brindisi	Via Hongkong, or Shanghai, Brindisi
Letters, —	22	26
Registration, —	12	12
Newspapers, —	4	6
Books & Patterns, —	8	10

Aspinwall (N.R.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.R.), Hayti (N.R.), Mexico (N.R.), Panama (N.R.), Salvador (N.R.), and Venezuela (N.R.):—

Letters, —	16	34	38
Registration, —	None	12	12
Newspapers, —	4	6	6
Books & Patterns, —	8	8	10

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru:—

Letters, —	30	46	50
Newspapers, —	6	6	8
Books & Patterns, —	14	10	12
Registration, —	12	None	None

Hawaiian Kingdom (N.R.), Newfoundland:—

Letters, —	16	16	20
Registration, —	12	12	12
Newspapers, —	4	6	6
Books & Patterns, —	8	6	8

W. Indies, (except as above) Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, and Nicaragua:—

Letters, —	34	38	38
Newspapers, —	4	6	6
Books & Patterns, —	8	8	10
Registration, —	12	12	12

to British & Union.

West Indies only:—

Letters, —	34	38	38
Newspapers, —	4	6	6
Books & Patterns, —	8	8	10
Registration, —	12	12	12

Australia, New Zealand, T. vania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12; Registration, 12; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

A small extra charge is made on delivery.

Correspondence for the West Indies (except those belonging to the Postal Union, the Bahamas, and Hayti), for Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent via San Francisco.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise.

Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such-like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as

must be printed on a sheet or sheets unattached.

3rd. The full title and date of publication, must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must be in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication, the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any-like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, — 2 8 2

Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Port of China, and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship, — 4 8 2

Between the above by Contract Mail, — 8 8 2

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 21 days, and

the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags, and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest places of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unattached, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Pak-hoi, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as sandboxes, &c.), Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Vegetables, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the senders against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Bern provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

Communication with Batavia.

The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward F. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Packets for Batavia wait at Singapore for the Packet from China and run fortnightly.

It follows that, to forward Correspondence to Batavia with the least delay, the following are the best opportunities:—

In the S.W. Monsoon.

The English Mail.

The French Mail.

In the N.E. Monsoon.

A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail.

The French Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers, and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight, can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless, large sums of money or other articles of great value could not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets, though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.

Pattern—to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

Patterns.—The public is reminded that, in China and Japan, there is no such thing as Parcel Post. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

During the N.E. Monsoon, the Charterers and Agents of sailing ships for Manila, Saigon and Bangkok are requested to give notice to the Post Office of the departures of such ships.

No correspondence will be forwarded by sailing vessel but such as is specially so directed.

The Stamp Office being now provided with a 3-cent die, Books of Receipts, Rent Collectors' Books, &c., can be stamped beforehand in the same manner as Cheque Books. Loose receipt forms can also be stamped if required.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are applied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departures of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.

Up to £2.....18 cents.

" 45.....36 "

" 60.....54 "

" 75.....72 "

Local Money Orders (including Straits Settlements).

Up to \$25.....15 cents.

" 50.....30 "

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

+ Local Offices on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent premium in all cases. A fixed dollar rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence.

July 26, 1878.

Let's. Paps. Let's. Paps.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore K., and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
 4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
 8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers.						
Adria	Brit. str.	781	July 16	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Bombay	
Alvion	Brit. str.	1086	July 23	Meyer & Co.		
Argentine	Brit. str.	915	April 23	Turner & Co.		
Benlodi	Brit. str.	990	July 24	Hibb, Livingston & Co.		
Bombay	Brit. str.	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Achong		For Sale To-day
Canopus	Brit. str.	95	Oct. 9	Kwok Achong		Laid up
Cassandra	Ger. str.	937	July 16	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Charlton	Brit. str.	786	July 17	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.		
Douglas	Brit. str.	864	July 27	Douglas Laprak & Co.		
Fame	Brit. str.	117	July 27	H. K. & W. P. Dock Co.		
Fitpatrick	Brit. str.	597	April 18	Geo. Chong Hong		
Heperia	Ger. str.	1036	July 26	Stemmen & Co.		
Klonchow	Brit. str.	117	July 26	Kwok Achong		
Kjohenhavn	Dan. str.	701	July 22	Stemmen & Co.		
Lorne	Brit. str.	1035	July 1	Melchers & Co.		
Madagascar	Ger. str.	884	July 24	Stemmen & Co.		
Madras	Brit. str.	1079	June 30	Melchers & Co.		
Malacca	Brit. str.	1709	July 24	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Mayenne	Anna str.	20	June 20			
Namoa	Brit. str.	862	July 24	Douglas Laprak & Co.		
Norna	Brit. str.	606	June 28	Kwok Achong		
Oceanic	Brit. str.	8700	July 20	O. & S. S. Co.		
Panama	Span. str.	402	July 16	Remedios & Co.		
Peking	Brit. str.	1014	July 22	Kwong Wing Shun		
Quarta	Ger. str.	2098	July 25	P. & S. N. Co.		
Rajanathannur	Brit. str.	731	July 22	Soy & Shing		
Sea Gull	Brit. str.	933	July 24	Yuen Fat Hong		
Stentor	Amer. str.	48	July 18	W. H. Ray		
Thales	Brit. str.	1304	July 25	Butterfield & Swire		
Yangtze	Brit. str.	878	July 4	Douglas Laprak & Co.		
Zambesi	Brit. str.	782	July 28	Stemmen & Co.		
Zambesi	Brit. str.	1541	July 24	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Sailing Vessels.						
Albert Russell	Amer. bge.	762	July 15	Russell & Co.		
Alce D. Cooper	Amer. bge.	1383	July 21	Captain		
Alva	Port. sh.	631	July 16	Brandao & Co.		
Annie Loring	Brit. bge.	762	May 27	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Anton Gunther	Ger. bge.	440	July 14	Edvard Schellhaas & Co.		
Arcola	Brit. bge.	947	April 24	Carlowitz & Co.		
Athens	Brit. bge.	605	July 16	Horne's Company, Limited		
B. von Middelburg	Dutch bge.	628	June 17	Stemmen & Co.		
Bua Cato	Siam. bge.	838	July 25	Yuen Fat Hong		
C. L. Pearson	Amer. 3m. sc.	664	June 1	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Channel Queen	Brit. bge.	609	June 11	Edvard Schellhaas & Co.		
Charlotte Andrews	Brit. bge.	366	June 19	Rozario & Co.		
Charon Wattana	Siam. sh.	565	July 22	Chinese		
Cochran	Amer. sh.	188	July 18	W. H. Ray		
Creswell	Brit. bge.	464	July 22	Wieler & Co.		
Drigo	Amer. bge.	684	July 14	Butterfield & Swire		
Fair Leader	Brit. bge.	497	June 16	Russell & Co.		
Fonemaye	Brit. sh.	635	July 22	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Frederick	Brit. bge.	909	May 30	Norton & Co.		
Frederick	Brit. bge.	624	May 29	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Gollah	Ger. 3m. sc.	285	July 16	Wieler & Co.		
Highlander	Amer. bge.	542	July 11	Chinese		
Hiram Emory	Brit. bge.	1382	June 19	Captain		
Hopeful	Amer. bge.	702	July 12	Douglas Laprak & Co.		
Jean Pierre	Fch. bge.	607	July 14	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Josephus	Amer. sh.	1470	July 16	Russell & Co.		
Julio	Fch. bge.	604	July 5	Carlowitz & Co.		
Kate Tatham	Brit. bge.	276	July 4	Adamson, Ball & Co.		
Kenton	Brit. bge.	667	June 8	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Kirkland	Brit. bge.	435	July 15	Wieler & Co.		
Landseer	Amer. sh.	1418	July 23	Douglas Laprak & Co.		
Lodore	Brit. sh.	920	June 19	Meyer & Co.		
Lottie Moore	Amer. bge.	880	July 22	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Louis Eugene	Brit. bge.	438	July 11	Carlowitz & Co.		
Madeline	Fch. bge.	416	July 22	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Mangerton	Brit. bge.	350	July 15	Wieler & Co.		
Marquis of Argyll	Brit. bge.	600	June 26	Rozario & Co.		
Mario Louise	Fch. bge.	684	July 13	Carlowitz & Co.		
Mary Blair	Brit. bge.	828	July 15	O. & S. S. Co.		
McNear	Amer. sh.	1308	July 22	Butterfield & Swire		
Mercur	Ger. bge.	489	July 11	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Minna	Ger. bge.	457	June 17	Meyer & Co.		
Moss Glen	Brit. bge.	649	May 29	Landstein & Co.		
Norman Court	Brit. bge.	834	June 10	Turner & Co.		
Nyassa	Brit. sh.	799	May 16	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Par Ardua	Brit. bge.	735	July 5	Melchers & Co.		
Pharon	Brit. bge.	789	June 14	Meyer & Co.		
Philip Fitzpatrick	Brit. bge.	376	July 12	Wieler & Co.		
Philippine	Amer. bge.	582	July 14	Chinese		
Princess Saraphi	Brit. bge.	301	July 14	Wieler & Co.		
Queen of the Seas	Brit. bge.	454	July 12	Carlowitz & Co.		
Rideman	Brit. bge.	718	June 8	Rozario & Co.		
S. Vaughan	Brit. sh.	940	July 28	Order		
San Francisco	Ger. sh.	264	July 18	Stemmen & Co.		
Sarah Bell	Brit. bge.	812	July 16	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Silas Fish	Amer. bge.	702	May 12	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Sir Charles Napier	Brit. sh.	1161	May 27	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Sir Harry Parker	Brit. sh.	816	May 22	Meyer & Co.		
Sonag	Amer. bge.	1004	June 21	Meyer & Co.		
Sumatra	Amer. sh.	1090	Sept. 8	Russell & Co.		
Summer M. Read	Amer. sh.	1117	July 15	Insurance Company		
Ta Hong Kong	Siam. sh.	836	July 6	Yuen Fat Hong		
Teodora	Span. bge.	627	July 14	Russell & Co.		
The Frederick	Brit. bge.	812	July 2	Order		
The Tweed	Brit. sh.	1745	July 15	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Tokatea	Brit. bge.	805	June 2	Rozario & Co.		
Tyburnia	Brit. bge.	949	June 19	Olyphant & Co.		
Wm. H. Deltz	Amer. 3m. sc.	487	June 4	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
WHEAPOA.						
Obocola	Brit. bge.	284	July 20	Chinese		
Juliane	Ger. 3m. sc.	187	July 17	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
St. Idone	Fch. bge.	388	July 24	Carlowitz & Co.		
Tartar	Ger. bge.	256	July 20	Melchers & Co.		
CANTON.						
Chinkiang	Brit. str.	789	July 26	Stemmen & Co.		
Fuyow	Brit. str.	920	July 26	O. M. S. N. Co.		
BEALAO.						
Johan Smith	Ger. bge.	440	.....	Wieler & Co.		
Vesta	Ger. bge.	302	.....	Melchers & Co.		

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Hari	7 h	British	gun vessel	464	4	120	July 27	R. Evans
Meaneon	6 k	British	military hospital	2591	...	...	.....	.....
Ranger	6 o	U. S.	gun vessel	841	6	600	June 10	H. D. Manley
Victor Emmanuel	6 o	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	20	.....	.....	Commodore Watson
At Canton.								
Marques de la Victoria		Spanish	man-of-war	1200	...	.....	July 22	Dn. Manuel de Uria

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

July 20, 1878.		MERCHANT STEAMERS.		SAILING VESSELS.	
Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Vessel's Name.	Flag.
MERCHANT STEAMERS.		MERCHANT STEAMERS.		SAILING VESSELS.	
Anadyr	French	Pa-tah	Chinese	Forward Ho	British ship
Atalanta	German	Sekko Maru	Japanese	Glenalyn	British barque
Chelso	British	Sin Nansing	British	Hayden Brown	British barque
Chinkiang	British	Stad Amsterdam	Dutch	Hsichong	American barque
Chin-se	Chinese	Standard	for London, &c.	Hieromina	British brig
Dragon	Chinese	Surat	British	J. B. Worcester	for New York
Fuyow	Chinese	Tai-yue-fung	Chinese	John Potts	British barque
Gordon Castle	for New York	Toucer	American	Kapler	German barque
Hao-kan	Chinese	W. C. de Valer	British	Meridian	Siamese barque
Hakon Adelstein	Norwegian	Wenchow	British	Mount Lebanon	British schooner
Hector	for London, &c.	Yangtze	Chinese	Nourmahal	British barque
Hwayuen	Chinese	Zambesi	Chinese	Paul Jones	American ship
Kiang-kwan	Chinese			Serapis	British ship
Kiang-pian	Chinese			Sumatra	British ship
Kiang-teen	Chinese			Taitung	British ship
Kiang-wai	Chinese			Tatung	British ship
Kiang-yung	Chinese			Titanis	British ship
Lily	Chinese			Wyllo	British ship
Malabar	Chinese				
Meti	Chinese				
Peakong	Chinese				

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, July 27, 1878.

At 1130 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.		Paired.	Highest.	Lowest.	Cash.	Cash.	Chinese Names.
Bacon, English,	lb.	450	400				來路烟猪肉
" Amer. Sugar cured,	"	320	300				花旗烟猪肉
" Foochow,	"	200	180				福州烟猪肉
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.		180	160				尾龍扒
Beef Corned,	catty	160	140				鹹牛肉
" Roast,	"	160	140				燒牛肉
" Soup,	"	110	100				湯牛肉
" Steak,	"	160	140				牛肉
Bullocks' Brains,	per set	50	40				牛腦
" Tongue, fresh, each		330	300				牛脚
" " corned,	"	330	310				鹹牛脚
" Head,	"	550	500				牛頭
" Heart,	"	160	140				牛心
" Hump, Salt,	catty	160	140				牛肩
" Feet,	each	50	40				牛脚
" Kidneys,	"	90	70				牛腰
" Tail,	"	110	100				牛尾
" Liver,	catty	100	90				牛肝
" Tripe (undressed),	catty	60	50				牛肚
Calves' Head and Feet, set		600	500				牛仔頭脚
Hams, American,	lb.	350	300				花旗火腿
" Chinese,	"	200	180				金華火腿
" English,	"	400	350				來路火腿
Mutton Chop,	"	180	160				羊腩
" Leg,	"	180	160				羊腿
" Shoulder,	"	140	130				羊手
Pigs' Chittlings,	catty	60	50				猪臟
" Feet,	"	100	90				猪脚
" Fry,	"	110	100				猪雜
" Head,	"	80	70				猪頭
" Heart,	each	50	40				猪心
" Kidneys,	"	70	60				猪腰
" Liver,	lb.	110	100				猪肝
Pork, Chop,	catty	160	150				猪腩
" Corned,	"	160	150				鹹猪肉
" Leg,	"	160	150				猪腿
" Fat or Lard,	"	120	110				猪油
Sheeps' Head and Feet, set		400	350				羊頭脚
" Heart,	each	50	40				羊心
" Kidneys,	"	80	70				羊腰
" Liver,	"	140	130				羊肝
Sucking Pigs,	"	\$2	\$1.30				猪仔
Sweet Bread,	catty	140	130				牛核
Veal,	"	160	140				牛仔肉
							生口
Poultry.							
Capon,	catty	250	180				鐵雞
Doves,	each	110	100				班鳩
Ducks,	catty	140	130				鴨
Eggs, Hen,	doz.	100	—				鴨蛋
Kowls,	catty	200	180				鷄
Geese,	"	150	140				鵝
Partridges,	each	350	300				鷄
Pheasants, Canton, live, pair		\$1.75	1.50				省城山鷄
Pigeons,	each	140	130				白鴿
Rabbits, live, Canton,	"	750	700				省城家兔
Turkeys, Cook,	catty	400	300				火鷄
" Hen,	"	300	280				火鷄
							海鮮
Bombay Ducks, new per hundred		200	180				肚魚乾
Bream,	catty	100	90				鯽魚
Catfish,	"	60	50				赤魚
Codfish, Salt,	"	160	—				鹹魚
Crabs,	"	150	60				蟹
Cuttle Fish,	"	160	80				墨魚
Dace,	"	80	70				土鯪魚
Dog Fish,	"	70	60				跌倒沙
Eels, Congor,	"	60	50				淡水鱸
" Fresh water,	"	120	110				淡魚
" Yellow,	"	140	—				黃鱔
File Fish,	"	80	70				剥皮洋
Fresh Fish, Large	"	120	100				大鮮魚
" Small	"	80	60				鮮田魚
Frogs,	"	140	120				石斑魚
Garonpa,	"	160	—				紅角
Gudgeon,	"	80	70				黃魚
Gurnard,	"	70	60				黃魚
Haddock,	"	60	50				黃魚
Herrings, fresh	"	160	90				黃魚
" smoked	box	\$1.00	—				烟黃魚
Live Fish,	catty	140	130				生魚
Lobsters,	"	150	—				龍蝦
Mullet,	"	60	50				鹹魚
" Red	"	70	60				鹹魚
Parrot Fish,	"	70	60				公魚
Perch,	"	80	70				頭鱸
Pike,	"	120	—				花斑魚
Plaice,	"	70	60				白鰈
Pomfret, White	"	160	120				黑鰈
Pomfret, Black	"	110	100				明蝦
Prawns,	"	160	—				明蝦
Ray,	"	80	70				琵琶
Rock Fish,	"	100	80				石狗公
Roach,	"	100	80				鰱魚
Salmon, Canton,	"	100	80				鹹魚
Salt Fish,	"	110	100				鹹魚
Skipper,	"	60	50				鹹魚
Sparrow,	"	40	30				鹹魚